

MORNING APPEAL.

SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 2, 1877

SUNDAY READING.

As the papers have been ever since Brigham Young died, so, we may venture to guess will to-day's sermons be, heavily laden with dissertations upon and hot denunciations of the life and character of that remarkable leader of a remarkable movement. Following a lead which trends in a very natural direction, the MORNING APPEAL invites its Sunday readers to the consideration of one of the relations in which the name of the late Mormon hierarch has been employed. Quite naturally Young has been likened to Mahomet. But the more we compare the two characters, the less they seem to have had in common save the leadership of a new religious movement and the absolute sway of a very considerable body of fanatical followers. In personal characteristics the two men were widely different. Mahomet was beautiful of form and of a highly emotional and poetic nature. He founded, not adopted and followed a religion as Young followed Joe Smith. Both were driven away from their homes by persecution or violent opposition, (which is very much the same thing); but Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina with but a single attendant, whereas Brigham marched into the heart of an unknown continent at the head of thousands, and founded a holy city in the wilderness. These following descriptive lines of the Arabian Prophet, at once place him in contrast with the strange, hard man who has just died: "In the midst of his obedient and grateful capital" (Medina), says a late writer, "or at Mecca, under the hills where he had tended goats to win a scanty living, Mahomet ruled with barbaric equity, and still retained some traces of Puritan austerity. Of all the wealth of gold and gems, fine stones and cloths of gold, brought in by his successful marauders, he took nothing. He divided the plunder among his followers, or devoted it to sacred purposes. He lived in extreme and almost abject poverty. His house was a poor cottage covered by leaves; but around it were the eleven houses, equally plain, of his various wives. His food was chiefly dates and water. So liberal was he to the poor that his own family were sometimes in want and his children hungry; and with the riches of the East under his control, the patient enthusiast preferred to live in constant need." Save in the single fact of his polygamous practice there is nothing in this sketch which favors the rugged outlines of the Mormon chief. But there is a likeness in the two religions; also there is a considerable degree of similitude in their accompanying codes of morals. Mahomet, like Smith and Young was the "revelator" of his creed and his disciples. His new fancies were sanctified to him and them by miraculous intervention. "At Medina" for instance, "Mahomet assumed the power of a temporal prince; his prolific tongue poured forth a new series of poetic ravings; the Koran grew by a ceaseless tide of contradictory revelations, and was swelled to gratify the momentary impulses, fears or wishes of its author. Never, indeed, was there so strange a mass of vanity, of folly, confusion and plain common sense." This would pass for a description of Smith at Nauvoo and his book of Mormon. More than twelve centuries have passed since Mahomet died. The religion which he founded has had a steady advancement in strength and in the number of its adherents ever since. But little more than half a century has elapsed since Joe Smith died; and the religion inculcated in the name of the Book of Mormon has ever grown with the increasing years. The secret of the success of these "False Prophets" seems to find a common ground of explanation. They addressed themselves to, as they found an origin in, the lives of the lowly. Their founders were loyal to their order. They addressed themselves to the sympathies, the passions, the necessities and the moral and physical advancement of their followers. Their origin shares the humbleness of that of the Christian religion. In a very large aspect it is "of the people and for the people." Moreover, each of these faiths became welded into strength by early persecutions. Mahomet might have died comparatively unknown and only known at all by his somewhat incoherent rhapsodies, but for the intolerance of the Korish authorities of his native city. Joe Smith was in a fair way, by his vulgar greed and garish displays of personal vanity to have disgusted even the most bigoted of his converts, if he had not been made a martyr at the hands of a wild and savage mob. His swelling ambition, his lust of wealth and his absurd political pretensions must, sooner or later, have made him an object of distrust. He had already, at that very early day (1844) accumulated well nigh a million of money by his system of tithes; and it is an interesting feature of the politics of his day that he was a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. But we have long looked to Brigham Young as to the head and front of Mormonism. It is with him and not Joe Smith that this generation has had to deal. Under Young the Mohammedan barbarism of polygamy was successfully revived; and those whose minds are content to see things through complacent eyes accustomed to the light of the Nineteenth century are loth to admit that in this age of enlightenment a religion has been founded whose followers already number

more than did the believers in Mahomet at the day of his death. And yet, in the statement of the growth of Mohammedanism, one finds a parallel to the history of the Church of Latter Day Saints. "From the death of Mahomet" says the writer above quoted, "the spread of his doctrine has never ceased. The number of his followers has ever continued to grow. His missionaries have laid aside the sword to assume the milder garb of teachers and explorers. They are converting the heart of Africa and the islands of the Eastern seas, and it is asserted that what Mohammedanism has lost in Europe, it has more than replaced among the dark races of Senegal or Borneo, and that the Mahometan missionaries are more successful than the Christian, in all those barbarous lands." The constantly increasing, always flowing tide of European proselytes to Mormonism attests the efficiency of the missionary service of the Saints; and whatever unpopularity they meet with in the United States is more than counterbalanced by their successes in Britain and Scandinavia.

MAKING CHARCOAL IN KILNS.

The Eureka Sentinel of Friday has the following reference to a novel enterprise: Henry Allen, the well known contractor of Eureka, has just finished a work of considerable magnitude at Hot Creek, 22 miles from Tybo. Last summer he was employed by the Tybo Consolidated Company to build 15 kilns, in which the Company proposed to burn the charcoal necessary to supply their furnaces at Tybo. He finished the work about one week ago, and the Company were delighted with his work and paid him a high compliment on his skill and energy. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be gathered from the fact that 600,000 bricks were used in building the kilns. They are oval in shape, having a diameter of 25 feet. Each one has a capacity of 1,400 bushels, turning out that quantity of coal to each charge, the operation consuming just five days. A great economy of time is gained by using these kilns instead of burning in the old-fashioned way, and as the Company own a vast quantity of wood in the immediate vicinity, they calculate on their fuel costing them about one-half of the usual rates. Mr. Allen kept a force of 20 men employed at the work for about three months, and finished his contract inside the time allowed him by the Company.

Among the constant discoveries of Humboldt county is the following, noted by the Silver State of Aug. 31:

Mr. Henry Hoppin of Canyon creek has presented us with a block of mineral from a deposit discovered near his ranch on the Idaho road by Germain Lovejoy who had been prospecting in that vicinity. It resembles chalk in appearance, but is easily reduced to powder in the fingers. It is superior to anything we have yet seen for cleaning glass and tinware or cutlery. It is odorless and tasteless, yet deer, cattle and sheep resort to the canyon where it is located and lick it as they do salt in the Western States. It can be cut out of the beds where it is found in blocks of almost any size and is excellent for the purposes above mentioned. Some pronounce it a superior quality of silicon.

A narrow escape from death is narrated by the Reno Journal of yesterday as follows:

A very singular accident happened up at Mackay & Fair's on Thursday by which a teamster by the name of Carl Hanson, in the employ of Col. Mayberry, hauling wood to the flume from Section 44, came near losing his life and yet came out unharmed. As he was driving along through some timbers a tree was felled so that it missed the horses, but struck the wagon just forward of the wheels and struck Hanson, who was on the outer side of the load, in such a manner as to crush him to the ground and hold him there securely, until sufficient help could be had to deliver him from his uncomfortable position. Col. Mayberry, who has a large force of men near by, had them soon on hand and released Hanson, who was screaming loudly, more frightened than hurt.

Snakey.—The Reveille tells the following story of snakes and other reptiles:

In one of the windows in front of Wixon & Nordeck's drug store, there is a glass jar filled with alcohol and containing the head of a rattlesnake. Gripped tightly in the jaws of the snake is a piece of cloth. The history of the snake and cloth is as follows: A short time ago a man who was hunting horses in the hills on upper Reese River was attacked by a rattlesnake, which sprang from the ground and fastened its fangs in the sleeve of his coat. He took out his knife and cut out the cloth from the sleeve where the snake had fastened itself and then killed the snake and cut off its head, which, with the cloth still in its jaws, he presented to Dr. Wixon who was in the vicinity at the time. In the same jar with the snake's head there is a tarantula and a scorpion. The three beasts get along together amicably in the jar, all being under the influence of spirits.

ANOTHER FOREST LAID LOW.—The Carson Valley News of Friday last has the following obituary notice:

The bombardment which has been going on in Dry Canyon, just above town, for several months past, will soon cease forever. The forest of stately pines which adorned that mountain gorge a few months since, is no more; but instead, 6,000 cords of four-foot wood lies bleaching in the autumn sun. It will not be flumed this season.

Of a missing man, who was thought to have been murdered, the Silver State of Friday says:

Nothing has been heard of Moore, the missing sheep herder, who disappeared from his camp in Sonoma canyon two weeks ago. As his best clothes are missing the supposition is, that regretting an agreement he had entered into in regard to a flock of sheep, he packed up his traps and left the country.

Charles Kemler of Paradise Valley has brought to his mill at Winnemucca 25,000 pounds of wheat of his own raising. The Silver State says the grain is plump and free from smut.

MRS. PINNEY'S COMPLAINT.

The Bulletin of Wednesday comments as follows on Mrs. Pinney's relations to her scampish husband:

In the proceedings at Placerville the prosecution offered to show by several witnesses, among others, the daughter of Judge Hosmer, that Pinney was accustomed to beat and abuse Mrs. Pinney, to drag her about by the hair of the head, and that she told a number of people that she was afraid of her life from him. This testimony was ruled out by the Court on the ground that it was irrelevant. The Court allowed the questions to be asked of Mrs. Pinney, but would not allow witnesses to be called to show their knowledge of Pinney's cruelty to her, or that she had expressed her terror of him to other witnesses.

Pinney's newspaper organ thinks "that that part of her complaint in which she declares she has hid herself away from fear of Pinney, or to escape from him, is absurd on its face, since Pinney is under arrest and could not see her without her consent and the consent of his guard." This absurdity vanishes when it is known that Pinney at Placerville went where he pleased, his guard leaving him to his own courses, and seldom accompanying him. The Bulletin has called attention to the loose manner in which he has been allowed to preambulate in this vicinity. He has treated more as a distinguished guest of the city than as a prisoner under restraint. By the Chronicle's statement Pinney was in her room, at the Grand Central Hotel, at Oakland, the very morning on which she disappeared. Why was he not in the San Francisco jail where the law assigned him secure quarters? His vigilant watch over his divorced wife seems never to have been relaxed. If Mrs. Pinney, as she swears in her complaint, was in terror of Pinney, she was evidently afraid to say at Placerville that she was afraid. The offer of the prosecution to show Pinney's horrible brutality towards her, and that she had made repeated declarations of her fear of her life from him, give strong support to this idea.

D. A. Bradshaw of Paradise Valley went hunting last Saturday and in two hours and a half by the watch bagged sixty-five sage hens. The crew of a threshing machine disposed of them easily in a day.—Silver State.

Which is the greater feat—the shooting or the eating—that's the question? Let it be referred to the Sazerackers.

Paper collars have gone out of fashion in Austin. They are a progressive people—those Lander-folk.

UNION and STONE MARKETS.

JOHN ROSSER, - PROPRIETOR

CARSON STREET, CARSON CITY.

THE VERY BEST CUTS OF Beef,

Mutton,

Lamb,

Veal,

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.,

AND ALL KINDS OF

SALTED MEATS,

SAUSAGE, TRIPE,

HEAD CHEESE,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Constantly on hand at each of the above places.

JOHN ROSSER, Proprietor.
Carson, August 29, 1877. 4f

EXCHANGE CHOPHOUSE

—AND—
 **OYSTER SALOON,** 
M. CLESCOVICH, PROPRIETOR.
Northeast corner of Carson and Second Streets, opposite Ormsby House Carson City, Nevada.

THIS WELL-KNOWN AND LONG-ESTABLISHED first-class Restaurant and Oyster Stand is kept open from 5 o'clock A. M. until 2 A. M. The cooking and all the facilities are unsurpassed by any establishment of the kind, here or elsewhere.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
Mr. Clescovich will superintend personally.
July 7, 1877.

KAISER'S FAMILY RESTAURANT,

CORNER OF Carson and Telegraph streets, Carson City.

HAVING FIFTY UP Restaurant rooms at the above named place, I am prepared to accommodate my customers and generally.
Carson, July 25, 1875. D. KAISER.

FELIX H. MERZBACH, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

AND AGENT FOR THE STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND Hallett & Davis Pianos.

Office at J. G. FOX'S, Carson City. Jan 29th

J. W. WATERS, M. D.
Office: On King street, at rear of Willis Drugstore,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON ACCOUNT OF SPECIAL REASONS We are Selling Out at Cost.

Our Entire Stock MUST BE SOLD IN 90 DAYS!

It requires only a call to be convinced that we are selling goods cheaper than any firm in Carson City.

Following are some of our special prices:

Calicoes, Eighteen Yards for \$1

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.....8 yards for \$1

LONSDALE MUSLIN.....8 yard for \$1

WHITEROCK MUSLIN.....8 yards for \$1

GRASSCLOTH.....8 yards for \$1

CANTON FLANNELS.....8 yards for \$1

And All Goods Accordingly,

PLEASE CALL EARLY AND BE CONVINCED

OLCOVICH BROS.

Carson City, August 1, 1877.

Rice & Tickner,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

AGENTS FOR

Aetna,
Fireman's Fund,
North British and Mercantile,
Scottish Commercial,
London & Liverpool & Globe,
Royal,
Imperial, Northern and Queen.

Special attention given Woodyard risks.
aug25f J. D. KERSEY, Solicitor.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

BANKERS, EXCHANGE AND EXPRESS OFFICE,
CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

From and after this date Wells, Fargo & Company will

BUY AND SELL MINING STOCKS.

Liberal Margins Allowed on Approved Stocks.

Carson, August 25, 1877.

L. MORRIS & CO.

TO THE FRONT.

HAVING RECEIVED AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

From the East, which were bought there during the late financial crisis, we propose to give our customers the benefit of it.

18 yards Calico for.....\$1.00

10 yards Bleached Muslin for...\$1.00

10 yards Canton Flannel for....\$1.00

10 yards Grasscloth for.....\$1.00

4 pairs Ladies White Hose..... 50

3 pairs Ladies Striped Hose.... 50

And Everything in Proportion.

L. MORRIS & CO.

Carson, August 1, 1877.

CARSON CITY BREWERY,
King street, Carson City.

JACOB KLEIN,
PROPRIETOR.

THE VERY BEST QUALITY OF LAGER BEER

Made on the Pacific Coast or anywhere. Orders promptly attended to. The saloon is constantly supplied with the finest brands

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

LET GIVE ME A CALL

Jan 1st

JACOB KLEIN.

J. IVANCOVICH,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Eggs, Oranges, Lemons, Fresh and Dried Fruit,

Bananas,
Grapes,
Confectionery,
Nuts,
Fresh Fish,

Fresh Ranch Butter, Tobacco, Cigars,
Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

PLACE OF BUSINESS:

No. 3, South Carson street, opposite the Capitol, Carson City, Nev.

my6f J. IVANCOVICH.

J. W. FOX, M. D. J. R. M. SMART, M. D.

DRS. FOX & SMART,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

OFFICE: Walter's Building, corner of King and Curry streets, Carson City, Nevada.

Office Hours: From 12 M. to 2 P. M. aug2f

MASON & CO.,

IN CORBETT BLOCK,

NORTH CARSON STREET,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions,

Crockery,

Glassware,

Tinware,

Canned Fruits,

Butter,

Lard,

Grain,

Coal Oil

AND ALL ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT

—IN A—

FIRST CLASS STORE

Of the kind of mercantile business in which they are engaged

22f Orders taken and Goods delivered 23

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE

Carson, May 5, 1876.

MASON & CO.

Closing Out Sale

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

CARPETS, ETC.

MRS. J. SHEYER & CO.,

HAVING DETERMINED TO RETIRE from business, are

Offering their Entire Stock regardless of Cost.

All Goods Must be Disposed of

In the shortest possible time, for Cash,

And at Bargains Never Before Heard of.

All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise collection will be enforced.

MRS. J. SHEYER & CO.

Carson, July 27, 1877. 1m

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE.

AT RATHBONE'S EXCHANGE
Carson street, Carson City.

May be seen a 5x10 Billiard Table, made by STRAHLE & CO., OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Furnished with

De Laney's Patent Cushions and Slate Bed.

This table cost \$100. It will be sold for \$250.

It is in perfect repair and is comparatively new. Persons desiring a billiard table, and a good bargain, are invited to take a look at this one. FRED RATHBONE, Carson, July 27, 1877. 1w

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of A. B. Driesbach and A. B. Driesbach and J. D. Hardin, bankrupts in bankruptcy, that I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the County Building in Carson City, to the highest bidder for cash, in gold coin, the following described property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of the said A. B. Driesbach, bankrupt in bankruptcy, to twenty-four thousand and fifty shares of mining stock in the mine known as the "Fourth of July Gold and Silver Mining Company," located in Elko County, Nevada, in the county of Elko, State of Nevada.

Also, all the right, title and interest of said bankrupt in and to a certain mining quartz claim, known as the "Baldwin or Mount Hope Mine," located in Grizzly Flat Mining District, in El Dorado county, State of California.

Also, all the right, title and interest to the notes, book accounts and demands belonging to said estate, that remain unsatisfied at the time of sale.

ISRAEL CRAWFORD, Assignee.
Carson City, August 28th, 1877.

REWARD.

CARSON, August 6th, 1877.
A Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS in United States gold coin will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who cut the two water mains and attempted to destroy the third, of the Carson City Water Works, at the junction of Phillips' and Nevil's ranches between the 1st and 6th of the present month. Money up and no grumbling.
E. D. SWEENEY, aug7 m